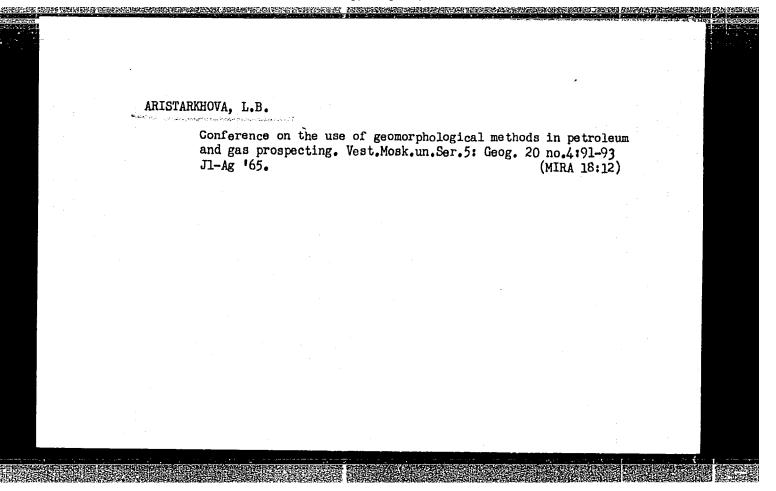
ARISTARKHOVA, L.B.

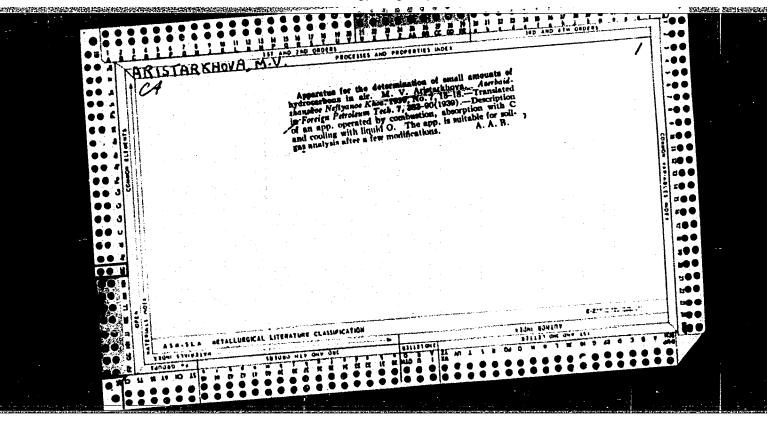
Correlation of continental Quaternary sediments in the northéastern Caspian Sea region with sediments in Caspian transgressive overlaps. Sov.geol. 5 no.11:105-110 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

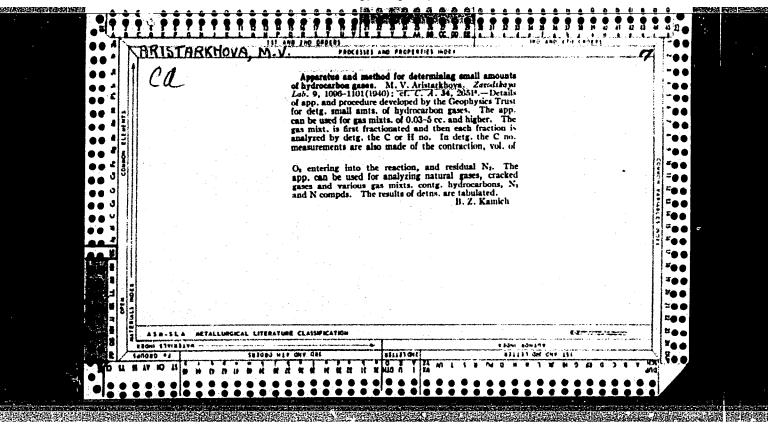
1. Vsesoyuznyy aerogeologicheskiy trest.
(Caspian Depression—Geology, Stratigraphic)

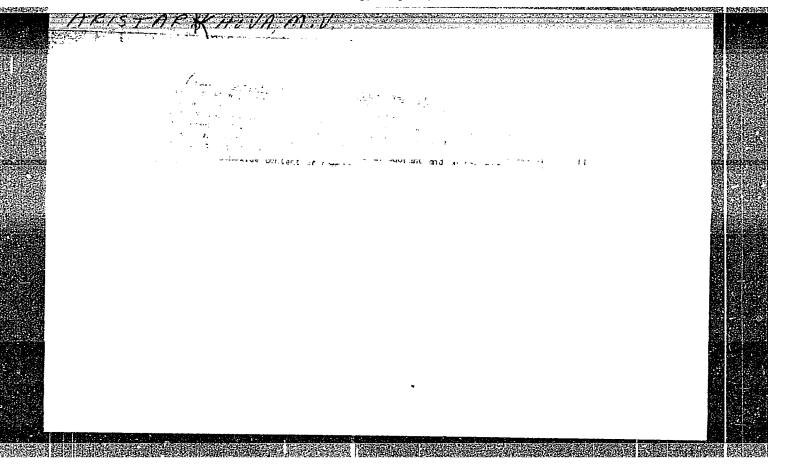
VOSKRESENSKIY, S.S.; POSTOLENKO, G.A.; SIMONOV, Yu.G.; PATYK-KARA, N.G.; ANAN'YEV, G.S.; PIMENOVA, R.Ye.; YEVTEYEVA, I.S.; KUZNETSOVA, L.T.; SOROKINA, Ye.P.; ZORIN, L.V.; SLADKOPEVTSEV, S.A.; ARISTARKHOVA, L.B.; MEDVEDEVA, N.K.; LOPATINA L.I., red.

[Geomorphological studies; work experience in southeastern Transbaikalia, eastern Fergana, central Kazakhstan, and the Caspian Lowland] Geomorfologicheskie issledovaniia; opyt rabot v IUgo-Vostochnom Zabaikal'e, Vostochnoi Fergane, TSentral'nom Kazakhstane i Prikaspiiskoi nizmennosti. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1965. 275 p. (MIRA 18:7)









ARISTARKHOVA, V.I.

Formation of amino acids following the decomposition of linen in soil. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. 31 no.1:121-128 Ja-F '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR. Submitted June 22, 1965.

STROKOV, G.I., inzh.; ARISTAROV, H.V., insh.; CHEBOTKOV, B.G., inzh.

Rapid assembly-line construction of navigable structures of the Kremenchug Hydroelectric Power Station. Gidr.stroi. 30 no.2: 12-15 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

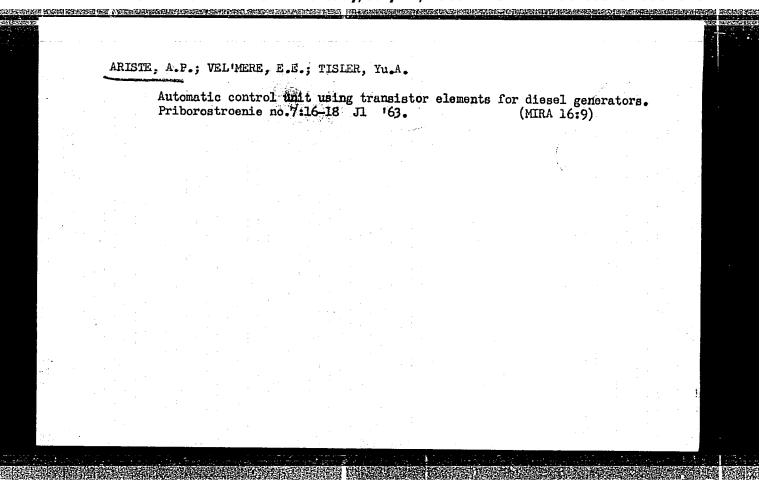
(Kremenchug Hydroelectric Power Station)

ARTSTAROV, N.V., inzh.; KONONOV, I.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Comparative evaluation of prefabricated linings. Energ.stroi. no.30*61-65 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Stroitel'stvo Kremenchugskoy gidroelektrostantsii (for Aristarov).
2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Aganizatsii i mekhanizatsii stroitel'nogo proizvodstva Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury UkrSSR.

(Precast concrete construction)



RUMANIA/Microbiology - Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animals. Dacteria. Mycobacteria.

: Ref Zhur Diol., No 22, 1958, 99494 Abs Jour

: Ionescu-Mihaiesti, C., Dimboviceanu, Aristia-Soru, El, Barber, C., Radulesku, El, Gancevici, Cl, Sternberg, Massa Author

: Rumanian Academy Inst

Complete Antigen of the Glucido-lipido-nucleopolipiptide Title

Type Extracted from Tubercle Bacilli of the Human Type

H₃₇RV.

Comun. Acad. RPR, 1956, 6, No 10, 1245-1250 Orig Pub

The authors obtained a complex of the glucido-lipido-Abstract

nucleopolipeptide type by subjecting defatted microbe cells to the action of a borate buffer (pH 8.2). The obtained complex contains 30.48% of nucleinic acids (in nucleic acid and 15.98% of ribonucleic acid), 47%

Card 1/3

RUMANIA/Microbiology - Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animals. F
Dacteria. Mycobacteria.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958, 99494

of reducing sugars and 9.74% of lipids. Following acid hydrolysis of this complex, 13 amino acids were detected with the aid of chromatography, among them 34.2% of alanine, 18.5% of glutaminic acid, 10.24% of aspariginic acid, and 8.37% of cysteine; besides that, 5 reducing sugars were found (16.5% of arabinose, 10% of mlactose, 5.11% of mannose, 3.31% of ribose and 2.8% of glucose). The complex is split with the aid of electrophoresis into 4 fractions; they may be identified by the rate of migration with the following serum proteins: delta-globulin (8%), gamma-globulin (67%), beta-globulin (10%), and albumin (15%). The obtained complex possesses the properties of a complete antigen. Injected into rabbits, it causes the appearance in the serum of precipitins reacting with tuberculo-protein in dilutions of up to 1:6,250-1:12,500, and with the complete antigen in

Card 2/3

- 99 -

RUMANIA/Microbiology - Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animals. F
Bacteria. Myccbacteria.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958, 99494

dilutions of 1:1,600-1:3,200. -- L.M. Model'

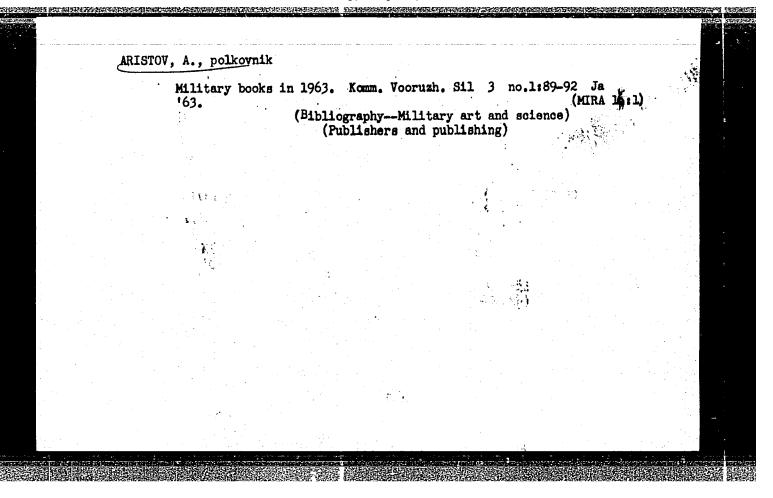
Card 3/3

ZANFIR, C., general major dr.; ARISTOTEL, Popescu medic emerit, locotenent colonel

Incidents and complications caused by the administration of antibiotics.

Med. inter., Bucur 13 no.6:895-901 Je '61.

(ANTIBIOTICS toxicology)



ARISTOV, A. A. (Junior Scientific Collaborator, Kazan' Veterinary Institute), and ABIZAROV, Yu. Sh., and KAZAKOV, I. F. (Candidates of Veterinary Sciences),

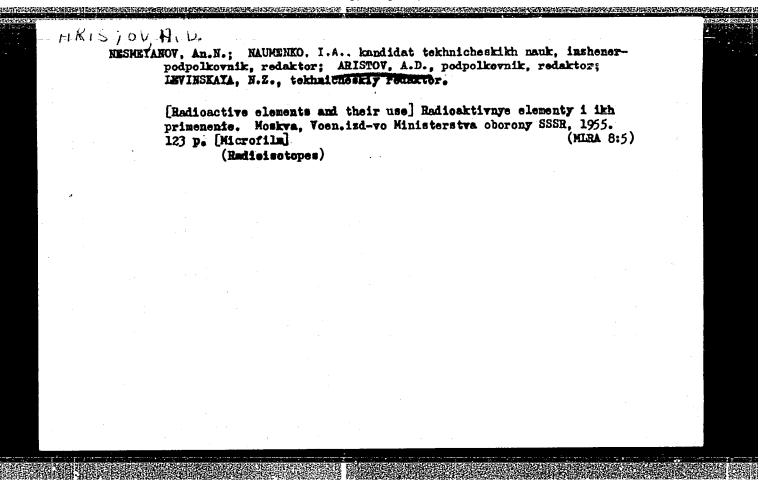
"Application of "propolis" ointment \sqrt{bee} glue $\sqrt{\ }$ for the treatment of cattle affected with the foot-and-mouth disease".

Veterinariya, Vol. 38, No. 2, 1961, p. 37.

KAZAKOV, I.F., kand. veterin. nauk; ABIZAROV, Yu.Sh., kand. veterin. nauk; ARISTOV, A.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Treating foot-and-mouth disease in cattle using propolis ointment. Veterinaria 38 no.2:37-38 F '61. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Kazanskiy veterinarnyy institut.



CALIFORNIA DE LA CONTRACTOR DE LA CONTRA

ACC NR: AP6024295

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/01/22/66/000/003/001/1/00111

AUTHORS: Gusev, N. F. (Candidate of technical sciences); Aristov, A. I. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TIME: Estimating the mechanical reliability of structures and assemblies, taking into account their possible failures

SOURCE: Standarty i kachestvo, no. 3, 1966, 41-44

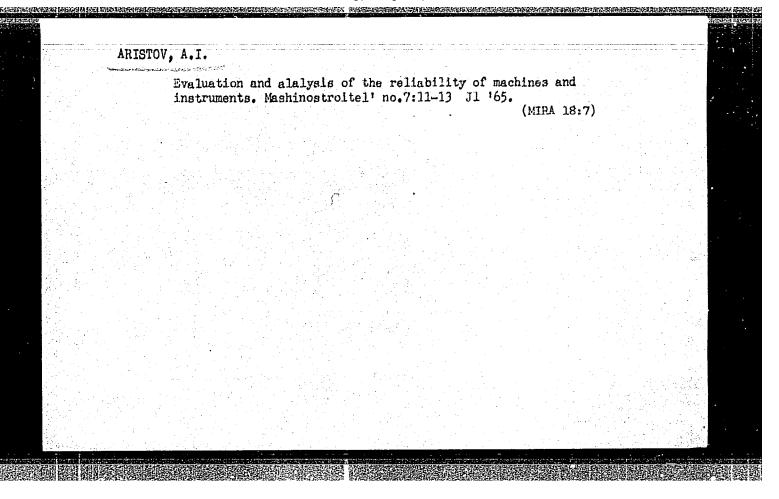
TOPIC TAGS: reliability, probability, mechanical fatigue, cyclic strength, correlation function, random process

ABSTRACT: This paper, which was published to stimulate discussion, considers the estimation of the mechanical reliability of structures and assemblies, taking into account sudden and gradual failures. Failures as a whole are considered random phenomena. The problem of determining reliability comes down to studying the "overshoots" of the random loading function of a structure at a random level of its supporting power. The formula for the fatigue reliability of a structure is given as

$$P(t) = P_{yer}(t) = 1 - \int_{0}^{t} \int f(t) dt = 1 - \int_{0}^{t} \frac{\beta t + ab^{2}}{\sqrt{2\pi} \left[t^{2} + b^{2}\right]^{2}} \cdot \exp\left\{-\frac{\left[\beta - a t\right]^{2}}{2\left[t^{2} - b^{2}\right]}\right] dt. (17) .$$

Card 1/2

The ov	rerall re	eliabilit	y under cond	ditions of	statistical indep	endence of	' sudden	
and gr	adual fa	ilures i	s decermined	i by = <i>P.</i> s.(<i>t</i>) <i>P</i> g(
The ca	lculatio graphs.	ns have	been checked	l in practio	ce. Orig. art. h	as: 17 fo	rmulas	
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ARISTOV, A.N., inzh.

Defects in the design of LD-10 disk harrows and ways of eliminating them. Sel'khozmashina no.7:9-11 J1 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Sibirskaya mashinoispytatel'naya stantsiya.
(Agricultural implements)

ARISTOV. Aleksandr Pavlovich; GUROV, S., red.; YEGOROVA, I., tekhn.red.

[Savings of millions; from the experience of industrial innovators of the Moscow Province economic region] Sherezhennye milliony; iz opyta novatorov promyshlennykh predpriiatii Moskovskogo oblastnogo ekonomicheskogo raiona. Moskva. Moskovskii rabochii, 1958. 66 p. (MIRA 12:8)

(Moscow Province--Efficiency, Industrial)

S/118/62/000/008/002/002 D299/D309

AUTHOR:

Aristov, A.P.

TITLE:

Intensifying the training of engineers and

research scientists

PERIODICAL:

Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya proizvodstva, vallo

no. 8, 1962, 47 - 50

TEXT: In 1980 it is proposed to bring the number of students in higher educational institutions up to 8 million as against 2.6 million in 1961. Evening education and education by correspondence course has acquired an especially important value. Ways are being investigated of improving the quality of the training and augmenting the ranks of those with a scientific degree i.e. candidates of science and doctors of science. It is necessary to increase positively the contingent training in the universities and technical schools in the specialities of electronics, radio electronics, mechanical engineering and others.

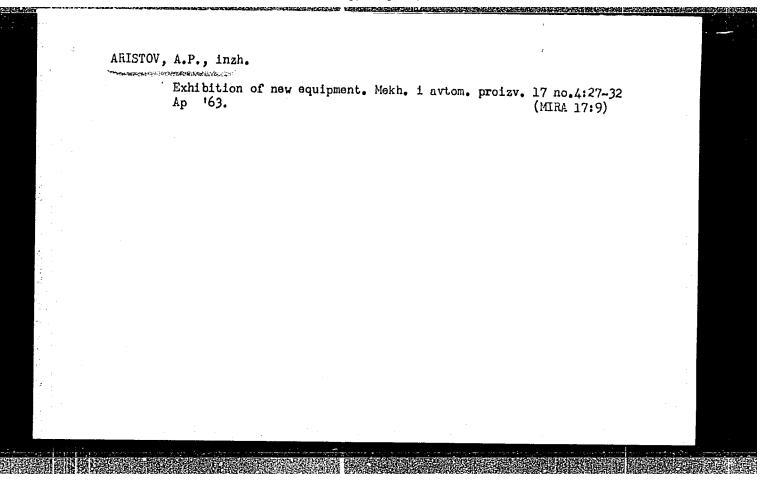
Card 1/3

S/118/62/000/008/002/002 D299/D309

Intensifying the training ...

The growing interests of technical progress require that a large part of the specialists with high qualifications be concentrated in creative organisations developing new techniques. Research. organisations should be given the right to select in the schools, specialists having a leaning towards scientific work and aid the teachers in picking out youngsters having the most aptitude for scientific research. Many organisations of the State committee have investigated the possibility of granting accomodation for drawing offices and laboratories and the creation on this basis of affiliated branches of the sections and groups of the scientific institutions. Thus branches affiliated to 3HMMc(ENINS), BHN3M (VNIEM), and UHNNTMACH (TSNITMASH) were formed from the evening sections of the Moscow mechanical and power engineering evening institutions. Thus the integral relationship between industry and the educational institutions has been corrected. The engineer or technician who has grown up in these conditions does not require the third year stage of the so-called young specialist to master his profession of engineering since

Card 2/3



39867 \$/051/62/015/002/004/014 E032/E314

Aristov, A.V. and Sveshnikov, B.Ya. AUTHORS:

On the effect of temperature on the kinetics of TITLE:

α-phosphorescence of organic substances

Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 13, no. 2, 1962, PERIODICAL:

222 - 228

TEXT: In a recent paper G.A. Mokeyeva and B.Ya. Sveshnikov (Optika i spektroskopiya, 10, 86, 1961) showed that the TEXT: simultaneous study of the temperature-dependence of fluorescence and phosphorescence leads to the conclusion that in some substances the probability of transition from a fluorescent to a phosphorescent level increases as the vibrational energy of the excited molecule increases. The authors report in the present paper a more detailed study (as compared with the above paper) of the effect of temperature on the phosphorescence of organic funinophors. Particular attention is paid to the comparison of the probability of transition from the fluorescent to the phosphorescent state and the probability of reverse transition, as well as to the determination of the probabilities of Card 1/3

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On the effect of ...

S/051/62/015/002/004/014 E032/E314

temperature-quenching of fluorescence and phosphorescence. The luminophors were activated with fluorescin, tripoflavine and auramine. Activator concentrations between 5 x 10⁻⁰ and 10⁻⁵ g/g were employed. It was found that in boron and glacial-sugar luminophors activated with fluorescin and tripoflavine, temperature-quenching at the fluorescent and phosphorescent levels is practically absent while in the case of the auramine-activated luminophors there is considerable quenching at 20⁻⁰ C at the fluorescent level but relatively low quenching at the phosphorescent level. For fluorescin-activated luminophors the temperature experiments show that the probability of transition from the phosphorescent to the fluorescent state is A = 2.8 x 10⁻³ sec⁻¹, while the probability of radiationless transition from the fluorescent to the phosphorescent state yields A = 3.7 x 10⁻³ sec⁻¹. For tripaflayine the corresponding values of A are 1.14 x 10⁻³ and 0.9 x 10⁻³ sec⁻¹. In general, the present results are considered to be good evidence in support of the theory put forward by Yablonskiy and the theoretical discussion given

Card 2/3

s/051/62/013/003/004/012 E075/E436

AUTHORS:

A.V., Sveshnikov, B.Ya. On the temperature quenching of \beta-phosphorescence of

TITLE: organoluminofors

30

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.13, no.3, 1962, 383-385 The aim of the work was to determine the probability of radiation free transition of a molecule from phosphorescent to normal state, after receiving the necessary activation energy for quenching. This probability was also compared with the probabilities of radiation-free transition from fluorescent to phosphorescent state, transition from phosphorescent to normal state with irradiation and the probabilities of transitions from the triplet to unexcited singlet states. To this end the effect of temperature on the duration, yield and intensity of phosphorescence was investigated for phosphors excited for short times and activated by esculine and phthalimide. It was found that for both the phosphors there existed temperature quenching of phosphorescence with very small values of activation energy (E = 0.08 eV for esculine and 0.05 eV for phthalimide) and very Card 1/2

19469-63 ACCESSION NR: AT3	ENT(1)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/IJP(C)/SSD S/2941	1/63/001/000/0058/0060	
AUTHORS: Aristov.	A. V.; Sveshnikov, B. Ya. (Deceased)	XB	
TITLE: Intramolec	ular quenching of fluorescence		
couper. Ontika i	spektroskopiya; sbornik statey. v. 1: Lyc SSSR, 1963, 58-60	uminestsentsiya.	
TOPIC TAGS: quen	ching, fluorescence, phosphorescence, orga	nic compound	
of radiationless of external quenching this transition of to fluorescence, hypothesis of B. of well-known pho	descrivation of an excited molecule in the gagent. Three possible molecular states ould take place: the state immediately af the fluorescent state, and the phosphoresc Ya. Sveshnikov (ZhETF, 18, 878, 1948) is a sphorescence and fluorescence yield formula order to verify this hypothesis (that all ronic level) fewer equations are necessary	are mentioned in which ter exciting leading ent state. The analyzed with the help lae, and the conclusion quenching takes place	
Card 1/2			

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00010201

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mechanism of	transition with	greater eccurac	y. Orig. art.	has: 5 for	rmulas.		
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Card 2/2							

AFFTC/ASD/IJP(C)/SSD 8/2941/63/001/000/0094/0097 AUTHORS: Aristov, A. V.; Sveshnikov, B. Ya. (Deceased) TITLE: Temperature effect on transition frequency into triplet state in organoluminophors SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya; sbornik statey. v. 1: Lyuminestsentsiya. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963, 94-97 TOPIC TAGS: transition probability, triplet state, vibrational energy ABSTRACT: An experimental study was conducted to verify the validity of a hypothesis by G. A. Mokeyeva and B. Ya. Sveshnikov (Opt. 1. spectr., 10, 86, 1961) that the transition probability of the activator molecule in organoluminophors into the triplet state increases with an increase in the storage of vibrational energy. Absorption intensity of phosphorescence was varied in saturated organoluminophorous light, and an average probability ratio of 2.0 was found for the two temperatures, +20 and -100C. The validity of the hypothesis was established without the need of the additional assumption requiring the absence of a

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	time	-depende	ent quenc	hing mole	cule in the p	phosphoresce	nt level (tr	iplet state).	
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L 9853-63

EWT(1)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3/SSD--IJP(C)

ACCESSION NR: AP3000593

5/0051/63/014/005/0732/0734

AUTHOR: Aristov, A. V.; Sveshnikov, B. Ya. (deceased)

TITLE: Concerning the existence of several metastable states of the activator molecules in organic luminophors

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 14, no. 5, 1963, 732-734

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, metastable state, organic luminophors

ABSTRACT: Some relsults of investigation of phosphorescence of solid solutions of organic luminophors cannot be explained in the framework of the Yablonskiy model with one metastable level. In view of this some authors have introduced additional metastable levels; on the other hand, many experimental results can be explained on the assumption of the presence of physically heterogeneous centers. We propose an experiment that should make it possible to decide between the two hypotheses in many cases. The experiment is based on making measurements at a low level and a high (saturation) level of illumination. If the transitions occur to different mestastable levels, their probabilities should not change with increase of the illumination inteensity to above the saturation level,

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L 9853-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000593

whereas if the solution contains physically inhomogeneous centers, the molecules will be excited from different "reservoirs" and consequently the relative probabilities will be altered. The proposed experiment was carried out on phenanthrene. The results show that the phosphorescence of frozen alcohol solutions of phenanthrene cannot be attributed to two metastable states of the activator molecules. The proposed experiment should be performed with optically thin specimens to eliminate possible errors due to unequal excitations and reabsorption by the activator molecules in the ground and metastable states. Orig. art. has: 2 equations.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 5Nov62 DATE ACQ: 12Jun63

ENCL: 00

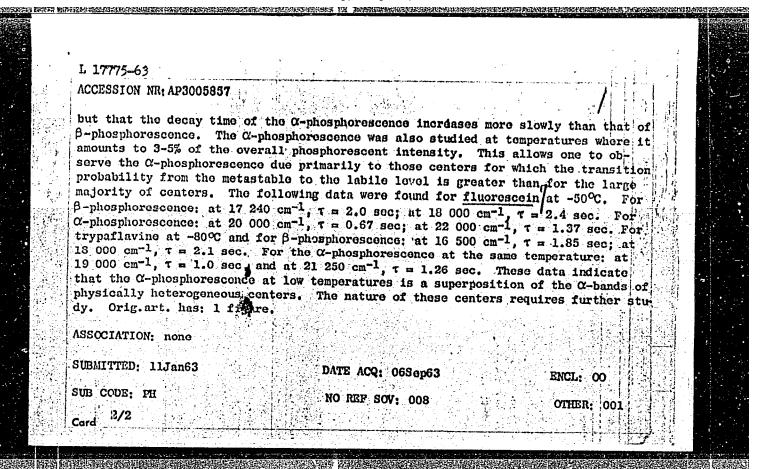
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NR REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 002

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EHT(1)/EHT(m)/BDS AFFTG/ASD/ESD-3/IJP(C)/SSD L 17775-63 3/0051/63/015/002/0284/0286 ACCESSION NR: AP3005857 AUTHOR: Aristov, A.V. TITIE: On the problem of phosphorescence under anti-Stokes excitation SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.15, no.2, 1963, 284-286 TOPIC TAGS: phosphorescence, anti-Stokes excitation, fluorescein, trypaflavine ABSTRACT: Several authors have observed that when organic phosphors are stimulated by anti-Stokes radiation the phosphorescence band shows a significant displacement towards longer wavelengths. Previous authors (P. I. Kudryashov, B. Ya. Sveshnikov, Optika i Spekt., 1, 554 (1956); G.M. Kiclyak, Ibid., 5, 297 (1958); V.A. Pilipovich, Ibid. 9, 754 (1960)) have considered this effect to be peculiar to anti-Stokes excitation The present author suggests that the effect is due to the existence of physically heterogeneous luminescent impurity centers in solid solution. Data is presented on the changes in the decay times τ of the α and β phosphorescence bands at temperatures where their intensities are comparable. Measurements were made on fluoroscein and trypaflavine, at temperatures of 200, -500 and -80°C. It is found that the variation of T within the bands does not alter as the temperature is lowered Card 1/2



L 10159-63

EWT(1)/EWT(m)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD/

SSD--RM/MAY

ACCESSION NR: AP3000316

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s/0048/63/027/005/0638

AUTHOR:

Aristov, A. V.; Sveshnikov, B. Ya. (deceased)

TITLE: Effect of temperature on the probability for transistion of molecules to the phosphorescent state [Report; Eleventh Conference on Luminescence held at Minsk 10-15 Sept. 1962]

SOURCE: Izvestiya AN SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 27, no. 5, 1963, 638-640

TOPIC TAGS: molecular luminescence, metastable state, fluorescein, trypaflavine

ABSTRACT: Evidence in favor of the Yablonskiy single metastable level molecular model is furnished by the good agreement of the activation energy for return of the molecule from the metastable (phosphorescent) state to the fluorescent state obtained from temperature experiments with the energy difference between the fluorescent and metastable levels found from comparison of low temperature fluorescence and beta-phosphorescence spectra. A further argument in favor of the single metastable level model may be furnished by comparison of the probability for the fluorescent to metastable state transition with the probability for the reverse transition of a metastable molecule imparted the necessary activation The purpose of the present study was to do this on the basis of the data Card 1/2

L 10159-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000316

for solid solutions of fluorescein (in boric acid) and trypaflavine (in sugar). It is found that the forward and reverse transition probabilities and the values of the activation energy from temperature and spectroscopic experiments agree within the limits of the experimental error, thus validating the Yablonskiy model. In conclusion, it is pointed out that the Yablonskiy model can be used for calculating all the transition probabilities at one temperature. Orig. art. has:

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 12Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

MR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

Carde/2

ARISTOV, A.V.

114-11-7/10

AUTHOR: Lisitsyn, D.I., Engineer, and Aristov, A.V., Engineer.

TITIE: The Technolog

The Technology of Production of Steam and Water Turbines at the Leningrad Metal Works. (Tekhnologiya proizvodstva parovykh i gidravlicheskikh turbin na Leningradskom Metallicheskom Zavode.)

PERIODICAL: Energomashinostroyeniye, 1957, Vol.3, No.11, pp.31-35, (USSR)

The article commences with a general review of the devel-ABSTRACT: opment of turbine manufacture at the works from about 1924. The development of the factory was much hindered by the war. The works maintained contact with the design office which was evacuated to the Ural but which, in 1943, commenced preparations for the restoration of turbine production and commenced the design of new steam and hydraulic turbines. In 1945, the works began to manufacture turbines to these new designs. All the patterns and rigs made before 1941 were destroyed during the war and so new drawings were prepared without reference to existing patterns and tools. This facilitated the extensive introduction of advanced production methods. The works was soon producing turbines of up to 100 MW and later turbines of 150 MW and gas turbines with a useful output of 12 MW. At the same time, water Card 1/4 turbines were produced including those of the Kaplan type for

114-11-7/10

The Technology of Production of Steam and Water Turbines at the Leningrad Metal Works.

the Kuybyshev and Stalingrad Power Stations with a unit output of 126 MW at a maximum head of 30 m.

Whilst the machines were being designed and manufactured, plans were made to reconstruct the main workshop so as to increase the output of turbines by a factor of two or three without increasing the amount of space taken up.

New methods of manufacturing steam and water turbines were developed. Important changes were made in the methods of manufacturing water turbines by the use of specialised machine tools which greatly increased the productivity of labour. Development of the technology of manufacture of steam and water turbines is along the following main lines.

The shape of the rough parts is being made as near as possible to that of the finished parts, for example, by the use of hot stampings in the manufacture of blades.

Welded construction is being particularly widely used. In steam turbines welded and welded-cast constructions are being used in the high-pressure cylinders, the exhaust parts of the low pressure cylinders, and in high pressure discs. In water turbines, welding is being used in stators, in the working whed chambers in the turbine covers, in the upper and lower rings of Card 2/4the guide vane apparatus and elsewhere. Fig. 1 illustrates the

The Technology of Production of Steam and Water Turbines at the Leningrad Metal Works.

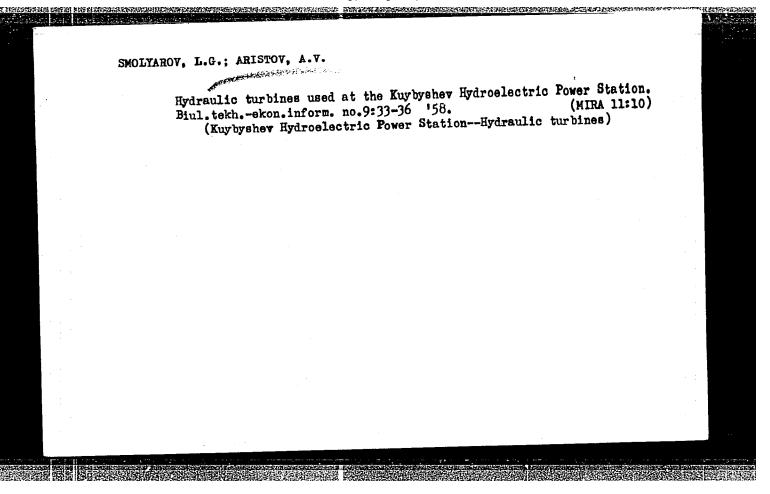
use of electro-slag welding of shafts for water turbines.

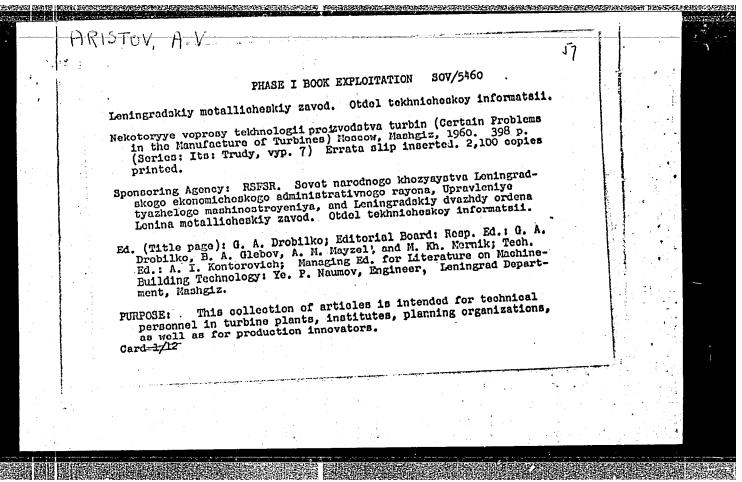
There is a strong tendency to make parts to close tolerances so that they are replaceable and do not require hand fitting. This principle is being extended to the manufacture of steam turbine rotors and also to certain parts of water turbines which have to be despatched for erection six months before delivery of the turbine.

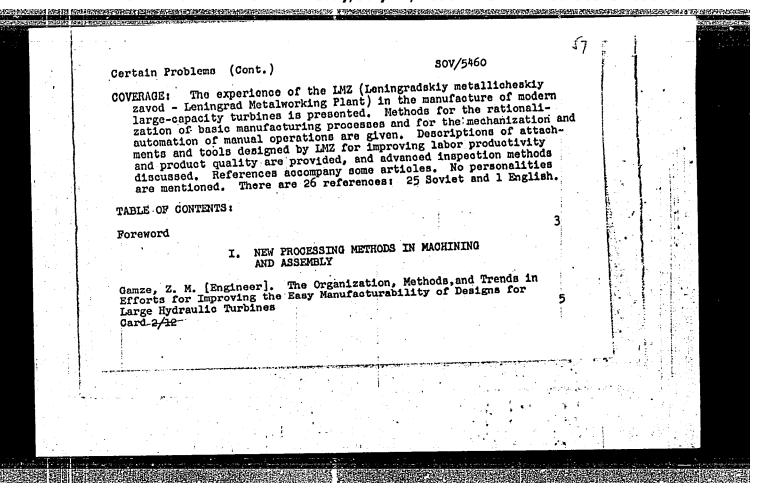
Laborious and manual work has been mechanised to a very large extent. For example, the blades of water turbines are now machined whereas formerly they used to be shaped by hand. A machine tool used for this purpose is illustrated in Fig.3. Grinding of blades has also been mechanised as will be seen from the machine illustrated in Fig.4. The grinding of spherical surfaces on the bearings of steam turbines, that was formerly a manual operation, is now done by machine, as shown in Fig.5. Improvements have been made in the hydraulic testing of steam turbines by he use of special seals to blank off apertures in the cylinders. This is illustrated in Fig.7.

Many small tools and jigs have been improved; an example of this is the use of a special roller cutter to generate large

Card 3/4threads illustrated in Fig. 8.







•	Certain Problems (Cont.) SOV/5460	7	
	Gurskiy, A. N. [Engineer], S. N. Kupershtok [Engineer], V. N. Yegorov [Engineer], and A. M. Filippov. The Improvement of As-	- Color	•
	Manufacture of Rims and Blades for Radial-Flow Turbines	5 8	
	Gal'perin, M. I. [Engineer], and Ya. P. Fiterman [Engineer]. Characteristic Features in the Restoration of Hydraulic Turbines at the Supung GES [Hydroelectric Station]		**
	Aristov, A. V. [Engineer]. The Manufacture of High-Pressure		
•	Shklovskiy, M. M. [Engineer], and M. L. Vakhter [Engineer]. The [Ball-] Burnishing of Stainless- and Austenitic-Steel Wire 125		
	II. THE MECHANIZATION AND AUTOMATION OF LABOR-CONSUMING OPERATIONS		
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S/123/61/000/014/017/045 A004/A101

AUTHOR:

Aristov, A. V.

TITLE:

Manufacturing high-pressure screw pumps

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 14, 1961, 13, abstract 14B71 (V sb. "Nekotoryye vopr. tekhnol. proiz-va turbin". [Tr. Leningr. metallich. z-da, no. 7]. Moscow - Leningrad, 1960, 117-124)

The author describes the manufacturing technology of the driving and TEXT: driven screws and the jacket of oil screw pumps with cycloid meshing introduced at the IMZ. The screws have a special double thread, the driving screw having a right-hand and the driven screw a left-hand thread. The length of the section being threaded is 320 mm. The screws are threaded on a multipurpose milling machine with a cutting disk. For the setting of the machine table at the given angle a special templet is used. Special rests are used to prevent the screws from buckling. During the rough milling the screws are fastened in a draw-in attachment, during finish milling between centers. The jacket apertures are broached. For this purpose 3 holes are preliminarily drilled and bored and

Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

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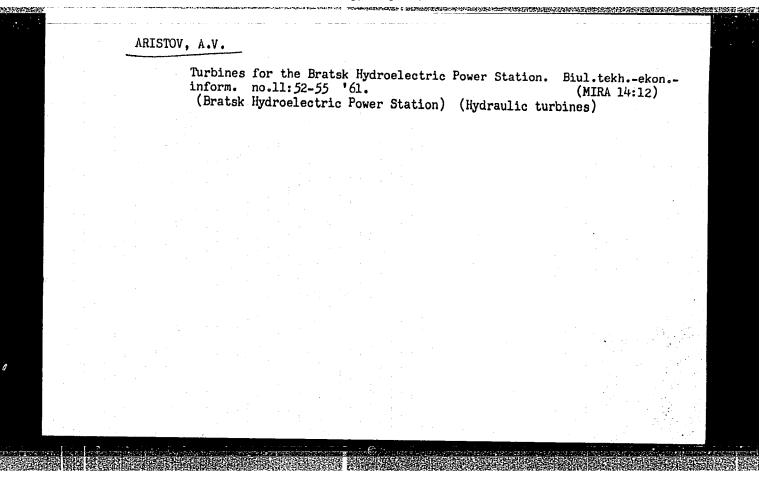
Manufacturing high-pressure screw pumps

filled with babbitt. At the beginning, the center hole is broached, then the lateral holes are machined with an assembled broach. Such a technology ensures the necessary interchangeability of the pump screws.

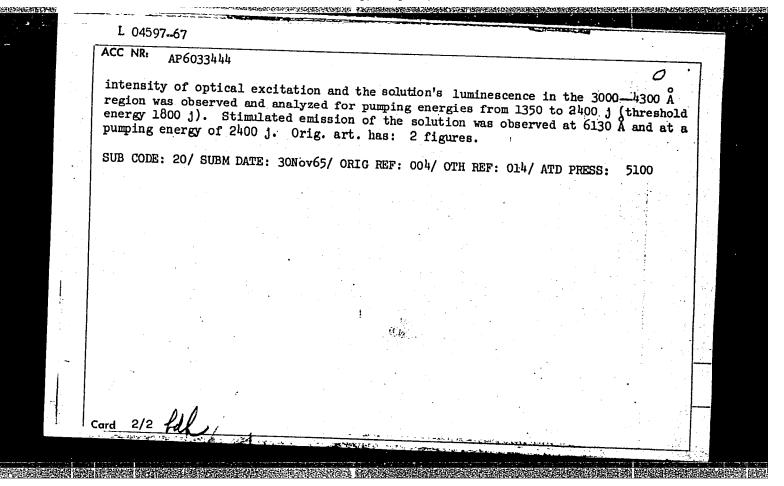
L. Bozin

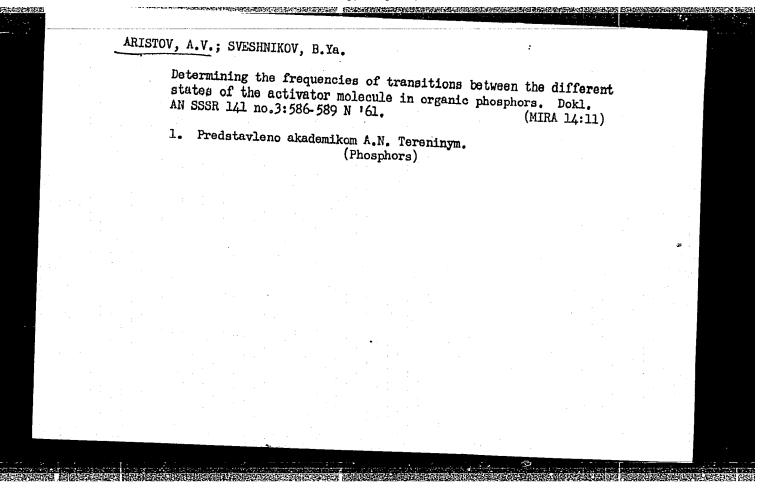
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2



СС NR: ДР6033444	SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/021/004/0514 / 05	15
UTHOR: Aristov, A. V.; Maslyuko	ov, Yu. S.; Reznikova, I. I. 37	
RG: none	\mathcal{B}	
ITLE: Luminescence of europium adiation	chelate solution excited by high-intensity pulsed	
OURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya,	v. 21, no. 4, 1966, 514-515	
TELHI E COMPOUND, LUMINE	chelate, europium chelate, EUROPIUM CompouN	_ 7
tudied experimentally. The solu5-mm internal diameter with fixe egion was from 1 to 6%. Silver-c	ten (-150C) alcohol solution of europium chelate was tion was placed in a simple cell 100 mm long with a ted plane mirrors, whose transmission in the 6130 A coated reflectors on a quartz substrate were used a	2
ontacts. A fresh solution of euriperidine, EuB ₄ HP, was synthesize haumik, J. Phys. Chem., 68, 3, 1	ropium chelate trioxide with benzoyl acetone and ed according to directions given elsewhere (M. L. 490, 1964) and had concentrations of 9·10 ¹⁸ moled red triboluminescence. The solution was pumped by	
	e elliptical reflector through a miglet and a m	- 1
wo xenon flashlamps in a two-lobe ilter. The resultant luminescene	ce along the optical axis was beamed at a UM-2 mono plier and an oscillograph. Time variation of the) -





ARISTOV, A.V.; YERMOLAYEV, V.L.; LEVSHIN, V.L.; MOKEYEVA, G.A.; CHERKASOV, A.S.; SHIROKOV, V.I.

Boris IAkovlevich Sweshnikov; obituary. Usp. fiz. nauk 81 no.1: 201-210 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

S/065/62/000/008/001/003 E075/E135

AUTHORS: Aristov, B.G., Kiselev, A.V., Mirskiy, Ya.V.,

Pavlova, L.F., and Petrova, R.S.

TITLE: Adsorption from vapours and from solutions on

molecular sieves

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.8, 1962,

7-12

TEXT: Results are given of the investigation of adsorption of vapours of H₂O, N₂, Kr, n-hexane, benzene and isooctane, and also adsorption from liquid solutions of n-hexane, benzene on porous crystals of zeolites of the 4A and 5A type. The adsorption isotherms of vapours of H₂O, N₂, Kr and n-hexane on the sieve 5A rise steeply at first and rapidly reach the saturation stage. The adsorption of benzene and isooctane remains very small. The adsorption isotherm of n-hexane from solution in benzene was measured on the 5A sieve. The filling of the pores with n-hexane begins at practically negligible concentrations of n-hexane and subsequently only some additional packing of adsorbed molecules takes place. The maximum value for the full packing is reached at Card 1/2

S/069/62/024/005/001/010 B107/B186

AUTHORS: Aris

Aristov, B. G., Davydov, V. Ya., Drogaleva, I. V.,

Karnaukhov, A. P., Kiselev, A. V., Korolev, A. Ya., Polyakov,

A. L.

TITLE:

The modification of highly dispersed silica aerosil by

hydrothermal treatment

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, v. 24, no. 5, 1962, 513 - 521

TEXT: The influence of temperature and duration of hydrothermal treatment on the aerosil's specific surface area and power to adsorb nitrogen is systematically studied, and some samples were examined by electron microscope. The original material was industrial aerosil prepared by high-temperature hydrolysis of SiCl₄ as well as the material Bk-1 (VK-1) prepared by burning off silico-organic compounds. The hydrothermal treatment was accomplished at 120 - 410°C in periods ranging between 4 and 132 hr, after which the samples were dried at 150°C and their adsorption of nitrogen at its boiling point was measured. From this the specific surface area was calculated by the BET method. Results in Card 1/4

S/069/62/024/005/001/010 The modification of highly dispersed... B107/B186 Table 1 show that the specific surface diminishes with increasing temperature and duration of hydrothermal treatment. Electron microscope exposures showed that this is due to coarsening of the particles. If the absolute amount of adsorption is plotted against p/p_g (where p_g is the saturation vapor pressure of the nitrogen) a very reproducible isotherm is obtained (Table 2). Within the range $p/p_g = 0.015 - 0.3$ this can be represented by the BET equation: $\alpha = \frac{\alpha_m Cp/p_g}{m}$ with represented by the BET equation: $\alpha =$ $(1-p/p_8)[1+(C-1)p/p_8]$ $\alpha_{\rm m}$ = 10.25 μ mol/m², C = 164. In the range p/p_s = 0.2 - 0.8 the isotherm conforms to Halsay and Hill (references see below). As formulated by Pierce (reference see below) this reads $(\alpha/\alpha_m)^{2.75} = (\alpha/10.25)^{2.75}$

= $1.30/\log(p/p_g)$. It is pointed out that this isotherm makes it possible

to determine the specific surface area of a nonporous or large-pore silica with hydrated surface area from a single experimentally fixed point, according to the equation $s = a/\alpha m^2/g$ (a being the adsorption in μ mol/g and α the value of the isotherm for the same p/p₈). There are

Card 2/4

The modification of highly dispersed... S/069/62/024/005/001/010 B107/B186

6 figures and 2 tables. The most-important English-language references are: G. D. Halsay, J. Chem. Phys., 16, 931, 1948; T. L. Hill, J. Chem. Phys., 17, 590, 1961; C. Pierce, J. Phys. Chem., 63, 1076, 1959; 64, 1184, 1960.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy universitet, Khimicheskiy fakul'tet (Moscow University, Division of Chemiatry)

SUBMITTED: September 9, 1961

Table 1. Specific surface area (m^2/g) of aerosil in dependence on temperature and duration of hydrothermal treatment in an autoclave. The specific surface area of the initial aerosil was 187 m²/g. Legend: 1. Temperature in °C; 2. Duration of treatment in hr; 3. Specific surface area in m²/g. Table 2. Absolute amount of nitrogen gas adsorbed, at its boiling point, on hydrated samples of nonporous amorphous silica. The surface area covered by a molecule of nitrogen corresponding to a monolayer of (ω_m) thickness is put at 16.2 Å and the degree of filling $\theta = \alpha/\alpha_m$, wherefrom Card 3/4

•			•	
 The modification of	of highly dispersed	S/069/62/024/0 B107/B186	005/001/010	
$\alpha_{\rm m}$, the capacity clegend: 1. α , μ mo	of the monolayer work	s out as 1/ $\omega_{m} = 10$	0.25 μmol/m ² .	•
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 174 160 142 104 161 161 161 161 161 161 161 161 161 16	0,00020 3,20 0,312 0,00023 3,30 0,322 0,00027 3,40 0,332 0,00031 3,50 0,311 0,00037 3,60 0,351	0,025 8,30 0,810 0,040 9,00 0,878 0,060 9,80 0,956 0,080 10,30 1,005	0,650 20,10 1,9 0,700 21,30 2,0 0,750 22,70 2,2	178 1 215 2
a e e	0,00013 3,70 0,331 0,00051 3,82 0,373 0,00060 3,94 0,384 0,403	0,100	0,800 24,40 2,3 0,850 26,50 2,5 0,900 30,30 2,9 0,950 37,65 3,6)56
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8/069/62/024/006/001/009 B101/B180

B. G., Babkin, I. Yu., Kiselev, A. V.

Adsorption and heat of adsorption of vapors on alkoxylated AUTHORS:

TITLE:

Kolloidnyy zhurnal, v. 24, no. 6, 1962, 643 - 647

TEXT: Aerosil gels containing groups of 1, 4, or 8 C atoms on their surface were obtained by treating aerosil with absolute methanol at 300°C, or with nebutanol PERIODICAL: with n-butanol or n-octanol at 280°C and by subsequent evacuation. The specific surface of the aerosils remained unchanged. When vacuum heated the modified layer of the butoxylated specimen was stable up to 350°C. Modification of the surface lowered the N2 adsorptive capacity at -1950c sorption, the surface showed marked energetic inhomogeneity, particularly and the adsorption heat of H2O, CH3OH, and C6H6. the methoxylated one. The adsorption isotherms of H2O, CH3OH, and C6H6, became convex. Adsorption decreases as the length of the modifying radical increases, C6H6 being adsorbed more strongly than CH3OH. This is attributed

Adsorption and heat of ...

S/069/62/024/006/001/009 B101/B180

to the increasing contribution of the entropy term in the equation for the adsorption equilibrium C_6H_6 molecules adsorbed on a layer of long radicals are less mobile than in the liquid state, while methanol molecules are firmest on a methoxy layer. As the imperfections of the modified aerosil surface are completely covered by water even at a small p/p_g ratio, adsorption will be very low at a high p/p_g ratio. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy universitet, Khimicheskiy fakul'tet, Laboratoriya adsorbtsii i gazovoy khromatografii (Moscow University, Division of Chemistry, Laboratory of Adsorption and Gas Chromatography)

SUBMITTED: September 4, 1962

Card 2/2

ARISTOV, B.G.; KARNAUKHOV, A.P.; KISELEV, A.V.

Theory of the corpuscular structure of adsorbents. Part 3: Simultaneous adsorption and capillary condensation. Zhur.fiz.khim. 36 no.10:2153-2161 0 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova, khimicheskiy fakulitet.

ARISTOV, B.G.; KARNAUKHOV, A.P.; KISELEV, A.V.

On the corpuscular theory of the structure of adsorbents. Pt. 4. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.11:2486-2490 N'62.

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova, khimicheskiy fakul'tet.

ARISTOV, B. G., DAVYDOV, V. Is., KARGAUKHOV, A. P., KISELEV, A. V.

Corpuscular theory of the structure of adsorbents. Part 5:
Adsorption of nitrogen and carbon tetrachloride vapors on
model adsorbents obtained by compression of aerosils. Zhur. fiz.
khim. 36 no.12:2757-2763 D 762. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova i Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

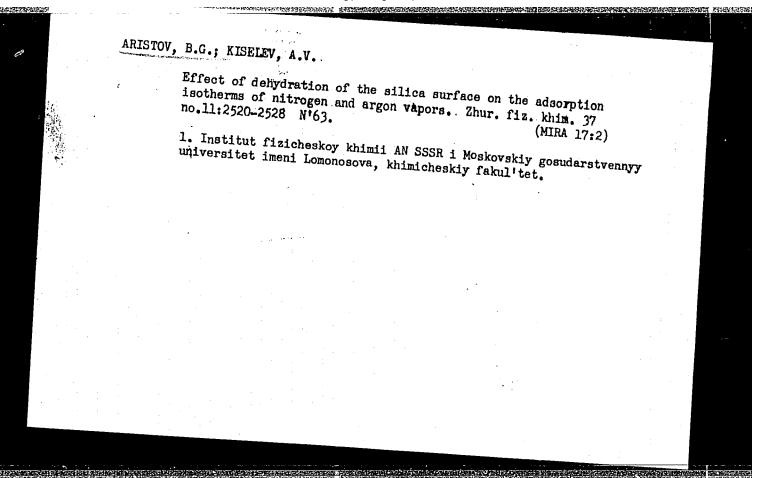
(Adsorbents) (Nitrogen) (Carbon tetrachloride)

L 12730-63 EPR/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/BDS ACCESSION NR: AP3002285 AFFTC/ASD Ps-L/Pr-L/Pc-L 5/0062/63/000/006/1017/1022 AUTHOR: Aristov, B. G.; Babkin, I. Yu.; Borisova, F. K.; Kiselev, A. V.; Korolev, TITLE: Changing the surface properties of polyethylene by oxidative treatment SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 6, 1963, 1017-1022 TOPIC TAGS: surface properties, polyethylene, oxidizing, surface polarity, adhesive properties, adsorption ABSTRACT: Treating polyethylene with an oxidizing chrome composition (potassium dichromate and sulfuric acid) for 5 minutes at temperatures below 120 degrees) sharply increased its surface polarity/thus improving its adhesive properties, permitting gluing with polar adhesives and printing with inks. Oxidative treatment of low-pressure powdered polyethylene hardly changes its specific surface, as determined by very little difference in low-temperature adsorption of nitrogen between untreated and strongly oxidized material. However, the irreversible adsorption of water and the heat of adsorption were greatly increased, this adsorption being proportional to the degree of oxidation of the sample. Orig. art. has: 3 Association: Moscow St. Un., Inst. of Physical Chemistry Card 1/2/

ARISTOV, B.G.; BABKIN, I.Yu.; DAVYDOV, V.Ya.; KISELEV, A.V.

Effect of the compression of aerosil on the adsorption energy of nitrogen and carbon tetrachloride vapors. Zhur.fiz.khim. 37 no.10: 2372-2374 0 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova i Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.



ARISTOV, B.G.; KISELEV, A.V. (Moscow)

Effect of the dehydroxylation of silica surface on the heats of adsorption of nitrogen and argon vapors. Zhur.fiz.khim. 38 no.8:1984-1989 ag 164.

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR i Khimicheskiy fakulitet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova.

ARISTOV, B.G.; KISELEV, A.V.

Absolute values of nitrogen and argon vapor adsorption on hydroxylated and dehydroxylated nonporous and wide-porous silica surfaces. Koll.zhur. 27 no.3:299-306 My-Je '65.

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, khimicheskiy fakul'tet.

Submitted Jan. 4, 1964.

ARISTOV, D.P. [Arystov, D.P.]

Mechanization and automation of production processes in the Kherson Cotton Combine. Leh. prom. no.4:46-48 O-D 164 (MIRA 18:1)

SHISHKINA, Mina Nikolayevna; NAZAROV, Arkadiy Stepanovich;
ARISTOV, D.V., Fetsenzent; GUL', V.Ye., retsenzent;
DYAKONOVA, .F., spets. red.; NOZDRINA, V.A., red.

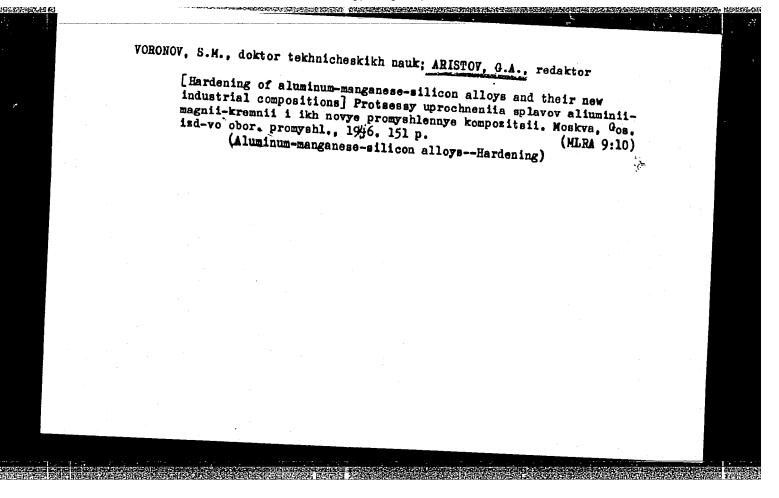
[Use of polymeric films for the packaging of meat products] Primenenie polimernykh plenok dlia upakovit miasoproduktov. Moskva, Fishchevaia promyshlemot, 1965.

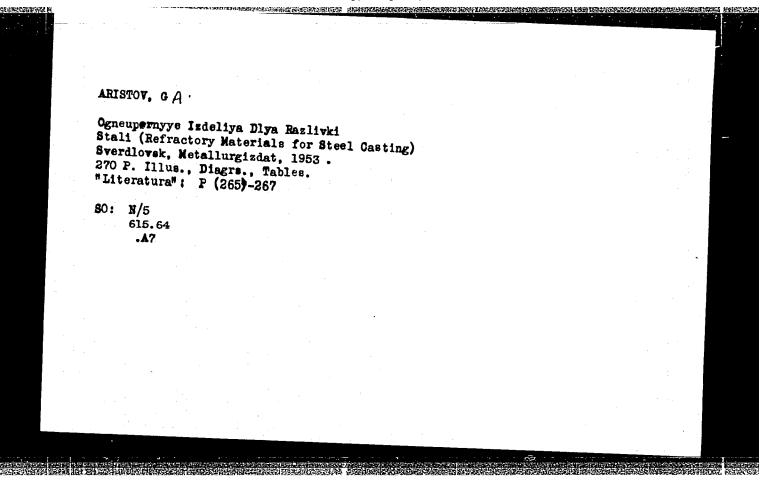
131 p. (MIRA 18:7)

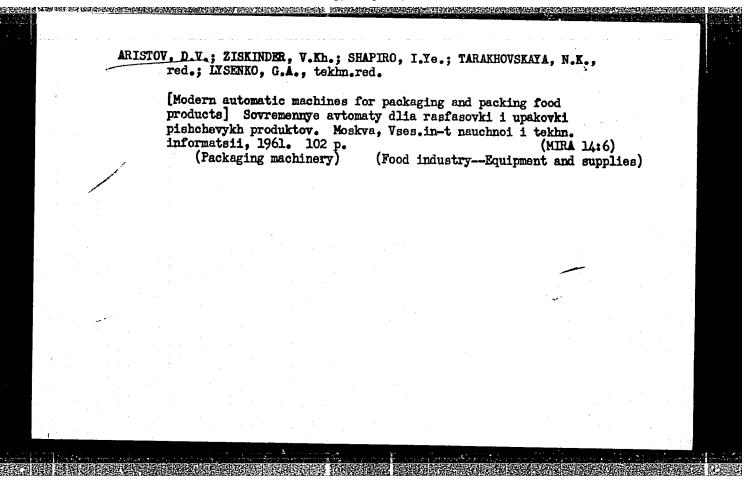
ARISTOV, F.M.; SHTERNGAS, Ya.S.

Output of linoleum has increased 50%. Stroi. mat. 10 no.3:
(MIRA 17:6)

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2. Glavnyy inzh. Khlyupinskogo zavoda linoleuma (for Shterngas).





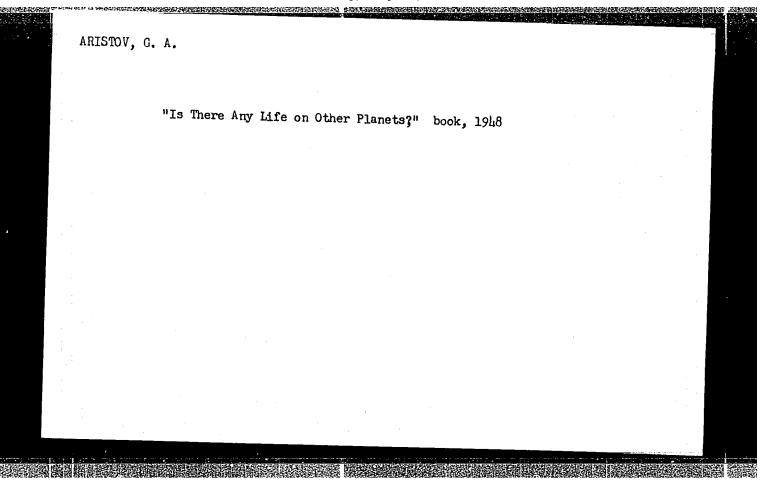


ARISTOV, G. A.

"Results of the December session of the astronomy group, academy of science USSR," Astron. Zhur., 16, No. 2, 1939.

U=1518, 23 Oct. 1951

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ARISTOV, G

A

EPP .R93CC9

ZA MATERIALISTICHESKOYE MIROVOZZRENIYE V ASTRONOMII. MOSKVA, IZD-VO ZNAMIYE, 1952.

30 (2) P. (VSESOYUZNOYE OBSHCHESTVO PO RASPROBTRANENTYU POLITICHESKIKH I NAUCHNYKH

ZNANIY. 1952, SERIYA 2, NO. 63)

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KUSHNIR, Yu.M.; AMISTOV, G.A.; CHENTSOV, R.A. [authors]; KUZNETSOV, V.A., inzhener-kupitan [reviewer].

Shortcomings of three booklets ("Soviet electronic microscopy" IU.M.Kushnir; "For a materialistic world outlook in astronomy," G.A.Aristov; "Physics of low temperatures," R.A.Chentsov. Reviewed by V.A.Kuznetsov). Nunka i zhizn' 20 no.7:19-748 Jl 153.

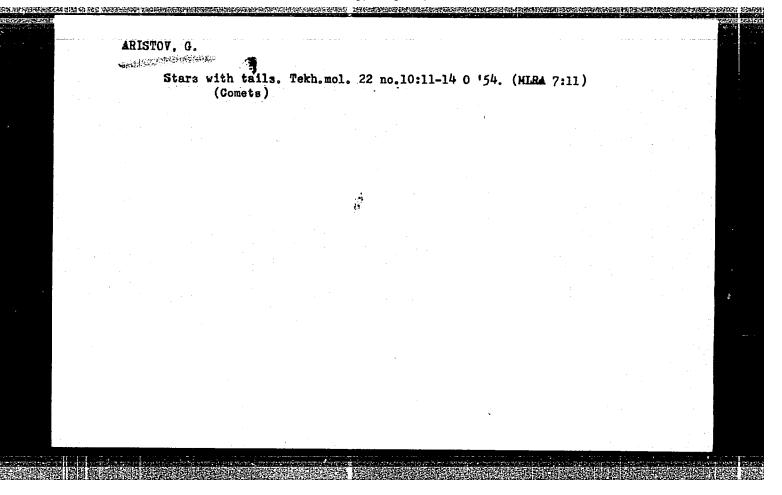
(Science--Bibliography) (Kushnir, IU.M.) (Chentsov, R.A.)

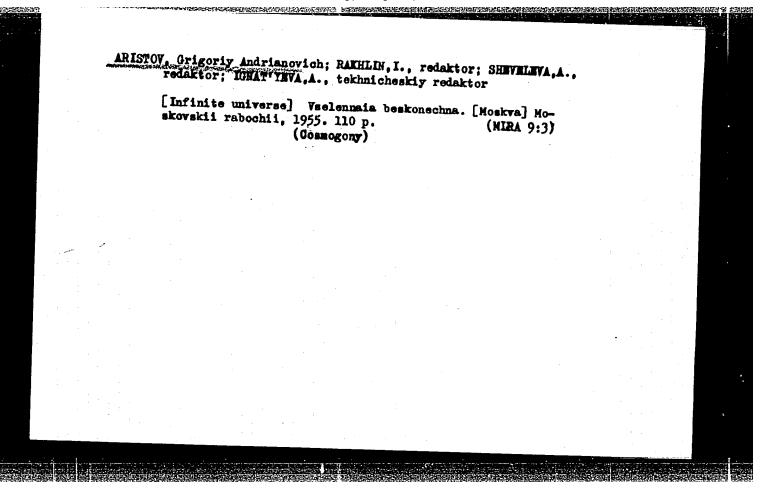
(Aristov, G.A.)

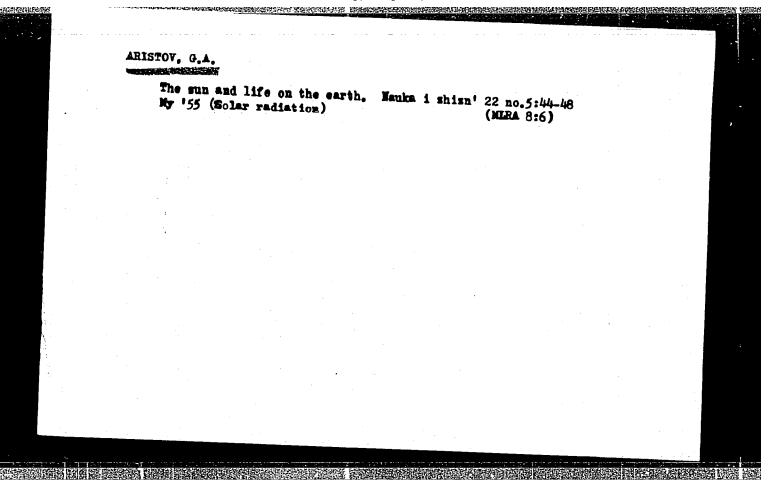
ARISTOV. G.A.; MEZENTSEV, V.A., redaktor; TUMARKINA, N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

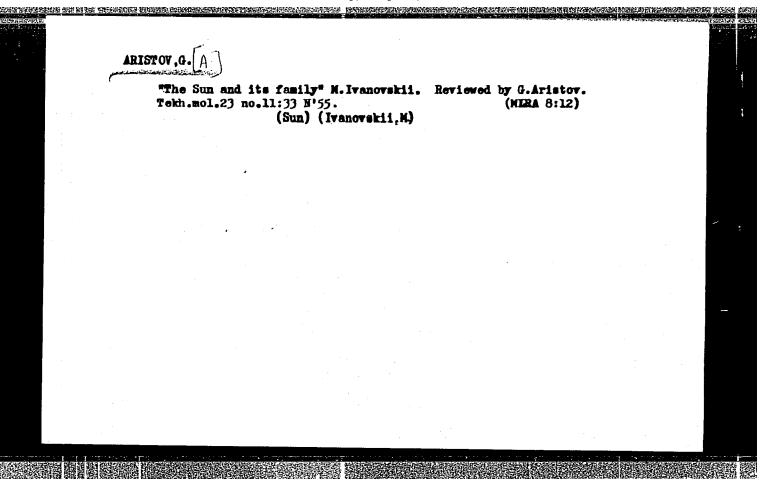
[The sun] Solntse. Izd. 3-e, perer. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo tekhniko-teoreticheskoi lit-ry, 1954. 38 p. (Nauchno-prosvetitel'naia bib-ka, no.4).

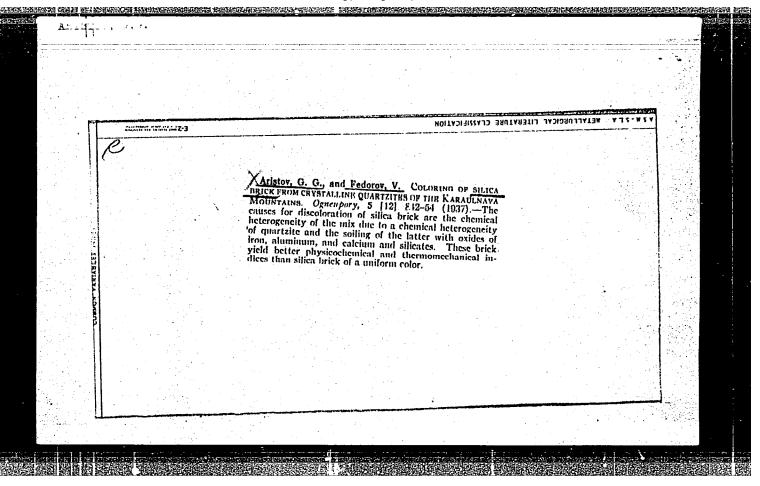
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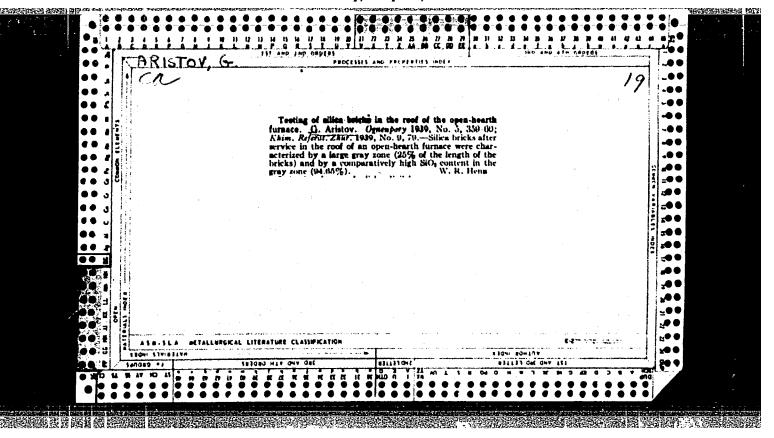


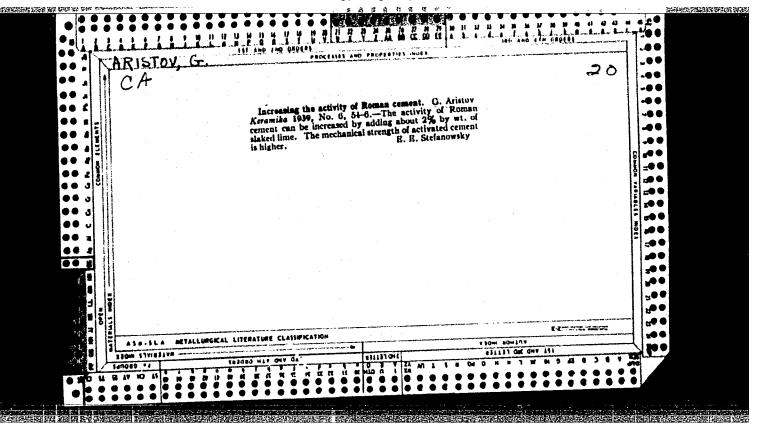


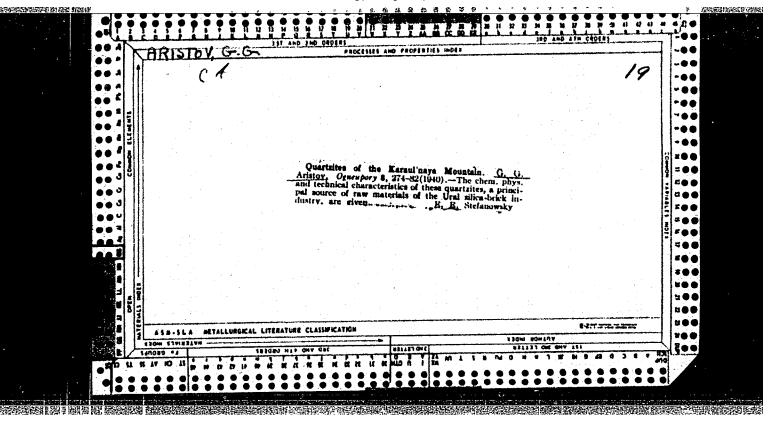


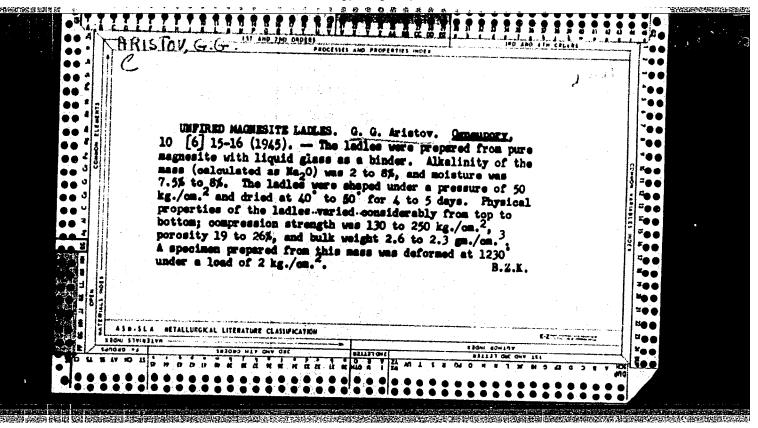


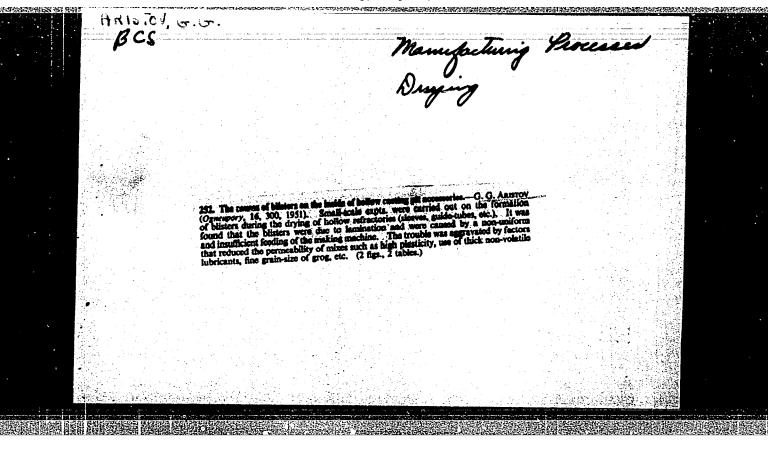


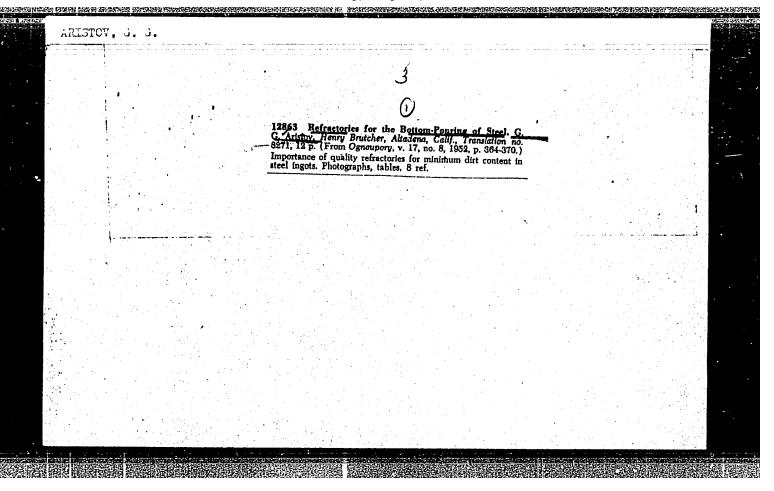










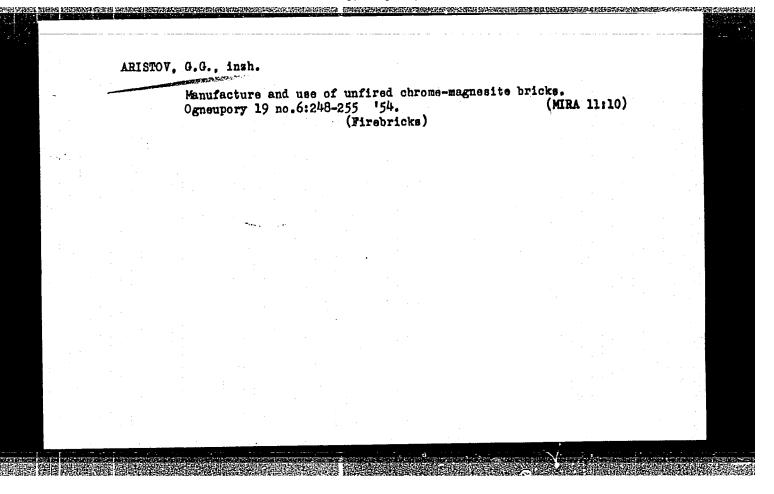


ARISTOV, G.G.

[Refractory articles for pouring steel] Ogneupornye isdeliia dlia razlivki stali. Sverdlovsk, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1953. 270 p. (MLRA 6:12)

(Refractory materials) (Steel industry)

	ARISTOV,	G.G.	* *				
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ARISTOV Gleb Georgiyevich; OGARKOV, A.F., redaktor; V.P.KEL'NIK, redaktor; KOVALENKO, N.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Technical control in the production of refractory material; manual for a course for specialists] Tekhnicheskii kontrol' proisvodstva ogneuporov; uchebnoe posobie dlia kursov masterov. Sverdlovsk, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. isd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii.
Sverdlovskoe otd-nie, 1955.276 p. (MIRA 9:4)

(Refractory materials)

ARISTOV, G.G.

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application

I-12

Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31578

Strelov K.K., Aristov G.G., Saparov V.V. Author

Production of Unfired Magnesite-Chromite Articles Title

for Vaults

Orig Pub: Ogneupory, 1956, No 4, 145-149

Abstract: Production of unfired magnesite-chromite articles

for vaults has been put into effect at 3 plants of Glavuralmet. Composition of paste (in % by weight): chromite (0.5 - 3 mm) 30, magnesite supplied by KNR (Chinese People's Republic?), 70, or misture of magnesite powder (30-40% 3-0 mm) and magnesite brick scrap (40-30% less than

Card 1/2

